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**Human Rights Council**  
**Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review**  
**Forty-eighth session**  
Geneva, 20–31 January 2025

## **Summary of stakeholders' submissions on the Plurinational State of Bolivia\***

### **Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

#### **I. Background**

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.<sup>1</sup> It is a summary of 31 stakeholders' submissions<sup>2</sup> for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

#### **II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles**

2. The Office of the Ombudsman of the Plurinational State of Bolivia (DPB) recommended that the State ratify the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance and the Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance.<sup>3</sup>

3. DPB recommended that the State bring the definition of the crime of torture into line with international human rights standards and, in the context of social protests, prohibit the participation of police officers who had their faces covered, were not wearing police uniform and had no form of personal identification on display. It also recommended that the criminal proceedings relating to the human rights violations that occurred in 2019, in particular the massacres of Senkata and Sacaba, should be conducted in accordance with the principles of promptness, objectivity and impartiality and that full reparations should be provided to the victims.<sup>4</sup>

4. DPB recommended that the State adopt a prison policy that included measures addressing aspects such as infrastructure, access to basic services and healthcare. It also recommended taking steps to reduce the number of deaths in custody and the use of pretrial detention.<sup>5</sup>

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



5. DPB recommended that the State should promote independence, transparency and legal pluralism in the administration of justice and design a national policy for the protection of human rights defenders.<sup>6</sup>
6. DPB recommended that the State align its regulations on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants with international standards; ensure that transport companies verified minors' identity documents; improve shelters for victims; and strengthen the Trafficking in Persons and People Smuggling Division of the Bolivian police.<sup>7</sup>
7. DPB recommended that the State strengthen the Unified Health System by progressively increasing budgets and providing more infrastructure, equipment and specialized personnel. It also recommended passing a law on sexual and reproductive rights and promoting the implementation of Plurinational Constitutional Decision No. 206/2014 on the legal termination of pregnancy.<sup>8</sup>
8. DPB recommended that the State should strengthen the implementation of Comprehensive Act No. 348 on a violence-free life for women and Act No. 243 on political harassment and violence against women.<sup>9</sup>
9. DPB recommended that the State set the legal age of marriage at 18 years and criminalize forced child marriages, unions and pregnancies. It also recommended adopting a comprehensive policy to eradicate child labour and exploitation.<sup>10</sup>
10. DPB recommended that, as part of the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent, the State should implement a multisectoral plan that included policies on access to education and employment for the Afro-Bolivian population.<sup>11</sup>
11. DPB recommended that the State repeal all regulations that were contrary to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; guarantee access to medicine and rehabilitation services; and ensure inclusive education and the application of Act No. 977 on the integration of persons with disabilities into the labour market.<sup>12</sup>
12. DPB recommended that the State eradicate all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; improve access to health, education, employment, housing and justice for members of the LGBTIQ+ community; and guarantee their right to found a family.<sup>13</sup>
13. DPB recommended that the State monitor natural resource exploration and exploitation activities, especially in the mining sector; guarantee the right of Indigenous Peoples to free, prior and informed consultation; and deploy mobile multidisciplinary health teams to treat Indigenous Peoples affected by mercury pollution.<sup>14</sup>

### **III. Information provided by other stakeholders**

#### **A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with human rights mechanisms**

14. Three submissions highlighted that the Plurinational State of Bolivia had ratified the core international and regional human rights instruments.<sup>15</sup> Joint Submission 4 (JS4) indicated that the State had ratified the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement).<sup>16</sup>
15. Joint Submission 5 (JS5) stated that, while the State had submitted reports to the United Nations international human rights mechanisms, it had not submitted any reports on a voluntary basis in the framework of the universal periodic review.<sup>17</sup> Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI-IFOR) noted that the State had not yet submitted its initial report under the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.<sup>18</sup>
16. Joint Submission 16 (JS16) noted that there was no record of national consultations being organized by the State to prepare the national report for the universal periodic review.<sup>19</sup>

## B. National human rights framework

### Institutional infrastructure and policy measures

17. Joint Submission 13 (JS13) noted that, since the conclusion of the Plurinational Human Rights Policy 2015–2020, no new policy on the subject had been put forward.<sup>20</sup> Three submissions recommended that the State adopt a new national human rights plan with an adequate budget and mechanisms for monitoring its implementation.<sup>21</sup>

18. Joint Submission 6 (JS6) noted that Act No. 1397 of 2021 had designated the Office of the Ombudsman as the national mechanism for the prevention of torture but that this body did not have the necessary financial and functional independence.<sup>22</sup>

19. Joint Submission 9 (JS9) indicated that the web portal known as the Plurinational System for Follow-up, Monitoring and Statistics on Human Rights Recommendations contained limited and inadequate information.<sup>23</sup> Joint Submission 11 (JS11) recommended that the State should update the System and provide the Commission for the Submission of State Reports on Human Rights and Enforced Disappearances with the resources that it needed to operate.<sup>24</sup>

## C. Promotion and protection of human rights

### 1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

#### *Equality and non-discrimination*

20. JS11 noted that the implementation of Act No. 045 of 2010 on the Elimination of Racism and All Forms of Discrimination had been limited, especially in rural areas, owing to the slow institutional development of the departmental committees, the lack of budgetary resources and the ineffective resolution of complaints.<sup>25</sup>

21. JS5 recommended that the State adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate discriminatory gender stereotypes.<sup>26</sup> Joint Submission 18 (JS18) highlighted that there was a history of discrimination against Indigenous women in the country, who faced intersecting forms of oppression based on their gender, ethnicity and social class.<sup>27</sup>

22. The Carter Center (TCC) noted the significant progress made by the State on LGBTQI inclusion but stated that discrimination against LGBTQI communities persisted.<sup>28</sup> Five submissions recommended adopting a specific regulation for the punishment of homophobic and transphobic hate crimes.<sup>29</sup>

#### *Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture*

23. JS11 indicated that the Bolivian Constitution provided an important framework for protection against torture but that criminal laws and, in particular, the definition of the crime of torture were not compatible with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.<sup>30</sup> JS6 recommended approving the bill on the prevention, investigation and punishment of torture and the provision of redress for that crime, which had been submitted to the Legislative Assembly in 2023.<sup>31</sup>

24. Human Rights Foundation (HRF) reported that the mass protests that followed the appointment of the Second Vice President of the Senate as interim President in 2019 had been met with violent responses by military and police forces, particularly in Sacaba and Senkata, causing numerous deaths and injuries. It stressed that, despite some indictments for military leaders, no high-ranking officials had been charged in relation to these actions.<sup>32</sup>

25. JS6 reported that, in the last five years, 129 cases of torture and cruel treatment had been reported to the Public Prosecution Service but none of them had resulted in a conviction. It recommended that the State promote training for judges and prosecutors in investigating such crimes.<sup>33</sup>

26. JS6 noted that the overcrowding and precarious conditions in detention centres fuelled corruption, with detainees being forced to pay to obtain access to decent living spaces.<sup>34</sup> It recommended that the State invest in adequate infrastructure and social reintegration workshops and apply measures for the release of persons detained for non-violent crimes, as well as sick and older detainees.<sup>35</sup> JS11 recommended limiting the use of pretrial detention to exceptional cases.<sup>36</sup>

27. JS11 recommended that the State ensure compliance with the requirements concerning the access of the national preventive mechanism to information and places of detention.<sup>37</sup> JS6 recommended the prompt and impartial investigation of all deaths in custody.<sup>38</sup>

*Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law*

28. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) highlighted the Bolivian population's deep distrust of the judiciary, in particular the criminal system, which was perceived to be a tool at the disposal of the political party or movement that was in power.<sup>39</sup> JS16 reported that high court judges were elected by direct popular vote once candidates had been selected by the Legislative Assembly, which suggested that their appointment was highly political.<sup>40</sup> JS16 and HRF indicated that the judicial election process that should have been held in 2023 had been unconstitutionally suspended by the Plurinational Constitutional Court and had been resumed only in February 2024.<sup>41</sup>

29. JS16 indicated that steps had been taken to dismantle the judicial service and highlighted the low budget earmarked for the operation of the judiciary. It also pointed out the weakening of the Public Prosecution Service and noted that 80 per cent of prosecutors were employed on a provisional basis.<sup>42</sup> JS11 recommended that the State should guarantee the independence of the justice system, including through the allocation of an adequate budget and the prompt, merit-based election of justice officials.<sup>43</sup> Similar recommendations were made in three other submissions.<sup>44</sup>

30. IACHR noted the lack of effective measures to guarantee the operation of the Indigenous, native and campesino justice system.<sup>45</sup>

31. Joint Submission 15 (JS15) recognized the adoption of protocols for the care of persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity and expression but considered it necessary for justice officials to strengthen their knowledge of the rights of this population group.<sup>46</sup> Joint Submission 8 (JS8) recommended improving support services for LGBTIQ victims.<sup>47</sup>

32. JS11 recommended disseminating the report of the Truth Commission on the serious human rights violations committed during the dictatorship and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained therein.<sup>48</sup>

*Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life*

33. JS4 highlighted that the State maintained regulations that provided for government control over civil society organizations and recommended that they should be repealed.<sup>49</sup> The National Union of Social Action Institutions (UNITAS) indicated that 61 cases involving violations of freedom of association had been reported in 2023.<sup>50</sup>

34. HRF noted that governing parties frequently curtailed freedom of assembly, association, and expression by labelling peaceful protests as illegal or seditious acts. It added that tactics to silence critics and independent media included harassment; defamatory statements from regime officials; and police and military violence against peaceful protesters.<sup>51</sup>

35. JS4 noted that there had been a significant increase in attacks against human rights defenders, especially in areas in which extractive activities were conducted.<sup>52</sup> Joint Submission 1 (JS1) highlighted the criminalization of the communities that defended the environment in the Ayllu Acre Antequera area and the threats and acts of violence they faced.<sup>53</sup> JS11 recommended that the State should develop a public policy that incorporated mechanisms to prevent violations of the integrity of defenders, in particular those defending

land, the environment, gender equality and sexual diversity.<sup>54</sup> Three submissions recommended investigating threats and acts of violence against defenders.<sup>55</sup>

36. Joint Submission 2 (JS2) noted that the relationship between the Government and the Catholic Church became tense whenever the Church raised questions about issues such as legal insecurity, political persecution and corruption and that criminal proceedings had been initiated against prominent members of the Church, with violations of due process.<sup>56</sup>

37. TCC indicated that, between 2019 and 2020, the National Association of Bolivian Press had reported over 50 cases of assault, threats, and intimidation against media professionals, as well as attacks on their headquarters. It recommended that the State better protect media and journalists and regulate the distribution of institutional advertising according to objective and public criteria, given the pressure exerted by successive governments through control of advertising budgets.<sup>57</sup>

38. JS9 and JS11 recommended passing a law on access to public information that was consistent with human rights standards and establishing an independent authority to oversee its implementation.<sup>58</sup>

39. JS16 recommended guaranteeing the autonomy and independence of the Supreme Electoral Court (TSE).<sup>59</sup> TCC highlighted that during the pre-election period social networks spread false or misleading messages about candidates and the electoral process and recommended that the TSE reach agreements with these social networks to monitor content and report suspicious activity.<sup>60</sup> JS9 warned against regulatory initiatives that would limit freedom of expression under the pretext of combating disinformation.<sup>61</sup>

40. JS6 and JS9 noted that societal polarization had reached a critical point on 26 June 2024 when a section of the armed forces had attempted a coup d'état, demonstrating the institutional fragility of the State.<sup>62</sup>

41. TCC noted that Law 243 on harassment and political violence against women had been ineffective to address the increase in harassment and political violence against women.<sup>63</sup> JS5 recommended that the State should ensure that complaints of political violence and harassment against women were investigated and gave rise to penalties.<sup>64</sup> Joint Submission 3 (JS3) and JS13 recommended that the eligibility of trans individuals to participate in electoral processes should be guaranteed.<sup>65</sup>

42. CPTI-IFOR stated that individuals exempt from the compulsory military service, had to pay a "military tax" to receive the *libreta militar*, a crucial document for accessing higher education, public sector employment, electoral registration, and international travel and recommended that the *libreta militar* was issued free of charge.<sup>66</sup> Two submissions noted that the State had not adopted any law to introduce the right to conscientious objection.<sup>67</sup> Connection e.V recommended that the State consider introducing an alternative civilian service.<sup>68</sup>

#### *Right to privacy*

43. JS9 indicated that the Bolivian regulations on the protection of personal data were disjointed and fragmented and recommended establishing a regulatory framework on the protection of privacy and personal data that was harmonized with international standards on freedom of expression and access to information.<sup>69</sup>

#### *Right to marriage and family life*

44. Four submissions indicated that the State permitted the registration of civil unions between same-sex couples but did not authorize those couples to marry.<sup>70</sup> JS3 noted that trans persons were not permitted to enter into civil unions.<sup>71</sup> JS11 recommended that the State guarantee the right to equal marriage for same-sex couples and their enjoyment of all rights deriving from marriage and civil unions.<sup>72</sup> JS8 and JS13 recommended ensuring that trans individuals had full access to civil unions and marriage and that children born from those unions were recognized.<sup>73</sup>

45. JS5 recommended that the State should promote the equal sharing of family and domestic responsibilities between women and men, increase the availability of childcare services, introduce flexible working arrangements and formulate a national care policy.<sup>74</sup>

*Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons*

46. Joint Submission 7 (JS7) highlighted the adoption of the Plurinational Policy against Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants and Related Offences 2021–2025 and the signature of bilateral agreements with neighbouring countries to prevent human trafficking and smuggling.<sup>75</sup> JS11 recommended evaluating the implementation of the Plurinational Policy and developing a new multisectoral plan with a budget for victim search and assistance services.<sup>76</sup>

47. JS7 recommended that the State should guarantee the functioning of the departmental councils against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, implement educational campaigns and introduce an early warning system.<sup>77</sup>

48. The European Centre for Law and Justice (ECLJ) noted that only 10 per cent of identified cases of human trafficking in the country went beyond the initial investigation phase and urged the State to thoroughly investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking; prosecute complicit police officers; and provide support services to the victims.<sup>78</sup> Broken Chalk recommended adopting stricter legislation concerning the criminalization of child trafficking.<sup>79</sup>

*Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work*

49. JS5 indicated that, although government data showed a fall in unemployment, many people continued to be engaged in informal activities and low-quality jobs.<sup>80</sup> JS11 indicated that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the global crisis had had a particular impact on women in the informal sector.<sup>81</sup>

50. JS11 recommended that the State adopt measures to reduce the number of workers in the informal sector; guarantee access to decent work, especially for women and young people affected by the pandemic; and recognize the care work that traditionally fell on women.<sup>82</sup> JS5 recommended approving the preliminary bill on equal opportunities and pay for men and women construction workers, which had been submitted in 2024.<sup>83</sup>

51. Joint Submission 10 (JS10) noted that the Productive Development Bank had introduced a programme to promote women's entrepreneurship in the country.<sup>84</sup>

52. JS8 recommended that the State implement policies to eradicate workplace stereotypes and promote decent employment conditions for the LGBTIQ+ population.<sup>85</sup> JS5 recommended promoting the employment of women with disabilities.<sup>86</sup>

*Right to an adequate standard of living*

53. JS11 reported that, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the poverty rate in the country had risen by 6.4 percentage points to 37.5 per cent, on account of the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis.<sup>87</sup> IACHR indicated that the State continued to face significant challenges in achieving social cohesion.<sup>88</sup>

54. JS11 recommended that the State evaluate the implementation of the Life Plan for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty and measure multidimensional poverty against the indicators set out in the Social and Economic Development Plan 2021–2025.<sup>89</sup>

55. JS11 recommended that the State should regulate land evictions and encroachment, including through laws on the right of ownership of government lands, green areas, reserves and native community lands.<sup>90</sup>

*Right to health*

56. JS7 highlighted the implementation of the Unified Health System as a way of guaranteeing universal and free access to health services for all individuals who did not have short-term social security coverage.<sup>91</sup> JS11 recommended taking further steps to universalize

access to free health services, including by ensuring the necessary financial resources, specialized personnel, infrastructure and supplies were available.<sup>92</sup>

57. Just Atonement Inc. (JAI) highlighted an increased vulnerability to mosquito-borne diseases in the country's high-altitude regions and other health risks exacerbated by climate change.<sup>93</sup> Joint Submission 17 (JS17) and JS18 drew attention to the high levels of mercury present in the bodies of Indigenous men and women, especially in territories affected by gold mining.<sup>94</sup>

58. Three submissions noted that, despite the constitutional recognition of sexual and reproductive rights, the country did not have a framework law on the subject to guide policymaking. They recommended adopting a comprehensive law on sexual and reproductive rights.<sup>95</sup>

59. JS5 indicated that, while adolescent pregnancies had decreased between 2018 and 2023, they continued to put the lives of girls and adolescent girls in the country at risk.<sup>96</sup> JS7 recommended that the State should implement a new plurinational plan for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy; train and ensure job security for staff working in centres delivering differentiated care for adolescents and young people; and provide those centres with sufficient resources.<sup>97</sup> JS11 pointed out that child and adolescent pregnancy was, in most cases, the result of rape.<sup>98</sup>

60. Two submissions highlighted that the State had one of the highest maternal mortality rates in Latin America.<sup>99</sup> JS5 recommended prioritizing the implementation of the Maternal Mortality Reduction Strategy of the Ministry of Health, with a focus on sexual and reproductive rights and comprehensive and intercultural health.<sup>100</sup>

61. JS11 noted that abortion was criminalized in the country, except in cases where the life or health of the pregnant woman was in danger or the pregnancy was the result of rape, statutory rape or incest.<sup>101</sup> Joint Submission 14 (JS14) highlighted that women, girls, adolescent girls and other persons capable of pregnancy who requested a legal abortion faced revictimization, denigration and ill-treatment.<sup>102</sup> JS5 recommended decriminalizing abortion in all cases and guaranteeing that health facilities had medical and multidisciplinary personnel who were not conscientious objectors, that women, girls and adolescent girls were able to give their informed consent and that their data and decisions were kept confidential.<sup>103</sup> ECLJ defended the country's law on abortion.<sup>104</sup>

62. JS13 and JS3 highlighted that members of the LGBTIQ+ community struggled to obtain access to adequate care in health facilities and indicated that the 2022 regulations on the provision of comprehensive health care to that community failed to set out a care procedure or technical information to serve as a reference for medical personnel.<sup>105</sup> JS13 recommended that the Unified Health System, health funds and private insurance schemes should cover hormone treatment and surgery for trans persons.<sup>106</sup>

63. JS8 recommended that the State formulate public policies on suicide prevention and mental health care for the LGBTIQ+ population.<sup>107</sup>

#### *Right to education*

64. Broken Chalk appreciated the significant improvements of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in the educational sector. It noted that distance learning deployed since COVID-19 had improved access to education, in particular in rural areas, but that barriers still existed. It recommended that the State implement a comprehensive distance education system and invest in the necessary IT infrastructure.<sup>108</sup> JS11 recommended implementing policies to improve the quality of education and develop intercultural and multilingual curricula.<sup>109</sup> JS10 recommended that the State should promote partnerships with civil society organizations to ensure that working children and adolescents received an education.<sup>110</sup>

65. Alliance Defending Freedom International (ADF) criticized the mandatory comprehensive sexuality education curriculum introduced in 2024.<sup>111</sup> JS5 and JS14 recommended that the State implement comprehensive sex education progressively at all educational levels and provide ongoing training to teachers and administrative personnel.<sup>112</sup>

66. JS11 recommended that the State end the segregation of persons with disabilities within the education system; eliminate the barriers preventing their physical access to educational facilities; and assess the implementation of the guide on treating persons with disabilities well.<sup>113</sup>

67. JS7 urged the State to include content on the prevention of violence against children and adolescents in the school curriculum.<sup>114</sup> JS13 highlighted that the State had not implemented a real policy for the inclusion of the LGBTIQ+ population.<sup>115</sup>

68. JS2 recommended repealing the regulations that impeded the functioning of religious teacher training centres.<sup>116</sup>

*Development, the environment, and business and human rights*

69. JAI noted that, in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the convergence of deforestation, increased frequency and severity of weather events, glacial melt, and rising temperatures had generated numerous negative consequences, including diseases, water shortages, socioeconomic disruption in affected communities and forced displacement to urban centres. It recommended that the State undertake special measures to protect Indigenous communities and ensure their participation in climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives.<sup>117</sup>

70. Joint Submission 19 (JS19) indicated that forest fires and deforestation had significantly worsened air quality, polluted water sources and affected communities' access to food.<sup>118</sup> Ríos de Píe pointed out that mass deforestation was driven by government regulations that promoted the expansion of agricultural land.<sup>119</sup> JAI was concerned about the country's plan to convert additional 30,000 square kilometres of land for cultivation and to double cattle herd by 2025.<sup>120</sup>

71. IACHR noted a lack of State control over extractive activities and called for the implementation of effective mechanisms for the oversight and supervision of mining projects that posed a risk to health and the environment.<sup>121</sup> JS18 recommended repealing laws, such as the Mining and Metallurgy Act (No. 535), that promoted extractive activities in protected areas and Indigenous territories.<sup>122</sup>

72. JS17 indicated that the importation and sale of mercury, mainly for use in gold mining, were not subject to any legal restrictions and had increased significantly in recent years. It noted that, since the signature of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Bolivia had adopted action plans aimed at reducing the environmental impact and social risks associated with gold mining but that there had been no concrete progress in the implementation of those plans.<sup>123</sup> JS18 and JS19 recommended reducing and, where feasible, eliminating the use of mercury in artisanal gold mining.<sup>124</sup>

## **2. Rights of specific persons or groups**

*Women*

73. JS11 noted that, despite significant legislative progress, there were still great difficulties in guaranteeing women's rights in the country.<sup>125</sup> JS5 recommended implementing a new national equal opportunities plan for 2025–2030; strengthening the Plurinational Service for Women and Dismantling the Patriarchy and all entities responsible for addressing gender issues; and considering the establishment of a ministry for women.<sup>126</sup>

74. JS5 indicated that Comprehensive Act No. 348 on a violence-free life for women had been only partially implemented. It recommended ensuring adequate assistance throughout the national territory; training public officials across the chain of care and ensuring that they had job security; promptly and impartially investigating complaints and punishing perpetrators; and providing victims with full reparation.<sup>127</sup> JS9 recommended creating mechanisms for the physical and psychological protection of women victims of violence.<sup>128</sup>

75. JS9 indicated that various bills had been introduced to tackle the issue of digital violence but that none of them were comprehensive.<sup>129</sup> JS10 recommended establishing channels to control the dissemination in the media of content that fuelled psychological, physical and sexual violence and contributed to the hypersexualization of women and girls.<sup>130</sup>



76. JS7 noted that, while several international organizations had recommended that the State should abolish the criminal offence of statutory rape and amend the definition of rape to be based on the lack of consent, none of the bills that had been submitted to comply with that obligation had been approved.<sup>131</sup>

#### *Children*

77. JS8 recommended that the State ensure that all children, regardless of the gender identity or sexual orientation of their parents, were registered immediately after their birth and issued with an official birth certificate.<sup>132</sup>

78. JS7 noted that Act No. 548 on the Children and Adolescents Code provided for the establishment of municipal offices for the defence of children and adolescents but that this service was unavailable in 24 municipalities and was provided as part of the comprehensive municipal legal service in 252 municipalities.<sup>133</sup>

79. Three submissions recommended that the State repeal the exception in the Code on Family and Family Procedures that permitted the marriage of minors under 18 years.<sup>134</sup> JS6 urged the State to take urgent action to prevent child, early and forced marriages and unions and raise awareness of the harmful effects of those practices.<sup>135</sup>

80. Broken Chalk acknowledged the State's efforts to combat child labour and encouraged it to continue and increase child labour inspections to create safer working conditions for children without increasing the cost of employing minimum working-age children.<sup>136</sup> JS7 recommended that the State implement a multisectoral public policy to eradicate the employment of children under 14 years of age.<sup>137</sup>

81. JS5 called for the approval of the bill on comprehensive protection and reparation for the children left motherless as a result of femicide, which had been submitted in 2024 and set out comprehensive care measures for children and adolescents who were collateral victims of femicide, and for the earmarking of funding for its implementation.<sup>138</sup>

82. CPTI-IFOR highlighted that Bolivia's "Pre-Military Service", a voluntary programme for 17-year-olds, provided literacy, training, and military instruction and those performing this service were considered as members of the armed forces.<sup>139</sup> Two submissions recommended abolishing this programme.<sup>140</sup>

#### *Persons with disabilities*

83. Broken Chalk noted that in the Plurinational State of Bolivia disability was made "invisible" in various ways, including lack of registration of persons with disabilities at birth and poor data collection. It recommended that the State tackle cultural prejudices against persons with disabilities through awareness campaigns in schools, workplaces, and public spaces.<sup>141</sup>

84. JS11 recommended that the State determine the number of persons with disabilities in rural and urban areas; promote their integration into the labour market; monitor compliance with affirmative measures in practice; and make sign language an official national language.<sup>142</sup>

#### *Indigenous Peoples and minorities*

85. JS1 recognized that the State had been the first country to incorporate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples into its national law and had designated 23 per cent of its land as native community lands or native Indigenous campesino territory.<sup>143</sup> JS10 noted that, while the rights of Indigenous Peoples were recognized in the Constitution, the institutional framework and judicial independence required to guarantee those rights were lacking.<sup>144</sup>

86. JS11 noted the authorization of oil and extractive activities that polluted protected areas in Indigenous territories.<sup>145</sup> JS1 noted that the large mining operations in the Altiplano region had devastating effects on Indigenous Peoples, leading to scarce and contaminated water, and forcing the Indigenous community to abandon their lands.<sup>146</sup>

87. JS18 reported that, in many cases, mining activities were conducted without prior consultation of the communities affected.<sup>147</sup> While two submissions acknowledged that the Mining and Metallurgy Act (No. 535 of 2014) provided for prior consultation on mining-related matters, they also pointed out the Act's shortcomings and the failure to effectively implement it.<sup>148</sup> Five submissions recommended that the State should guarantee the right of Indigenous Peoples to consultation and free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with international standards.<sup>149</sup>

88. JS2 noted that the grabbing of Indigenous and campesino lands by private companies or criminal organizations and the misuse of such land for informal resource extraction activities also violated the right to religious freedom of these communities, affecting the sanctity of their territories and environment.<sup>150</sup>

*Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons*

89. Two submissions indicated that the Gender Identity Act (No. 807 of 2016) allowed trans individuals to change their name, sex and image in their documentation but that the Plurinational Constitutional Court had determined in ruling No. 0076/2017 that this did not guarantee such individuals access to all fundamental rights, such as the rights to marriage, adoption, the confidentiality of changes to documentation in the context of activities based on the distinction between the sexes, and political participation.<sup>151</sup> JS8 recommended that the State remove the legal barriers that prevented members of the LGBTIQ+ population from fully exercising their rights.<sup>152</sup>

90. Joint Submission 12 (JS12) noted that there were no official sociodemographic data on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the country.<sup>153</sup> JS13 highlighted that such persons faced difficulties in obtaining access to health, education, employment and justice, owing to stigma, prejudice and misinformation.<sup>154</sup> JS15 recommended ensuring that all public policies and regulations adopted to protect women from gender-based violence also applied to trans women.<sup>155</sup> JS3 recommended that the State should develop a new human rights plan to address the rights of the trans population.<sup>156</sup>

*Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers*

91. JS11 recommended that the State guarantee the integration of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, including by ensuring the delivery of humanitarian assistance and eliminating barriers that hindered access to social policies.<sup>157</sup>

*Notes*

<sup>1</sup> A/HRC/43/7; A/HRC/43/7/Add.1; and A/HRC/43/2.

<sup>2</sup> The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: [www.ohchr.org](http://www.ohchr.org) (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

*Civil society*

*Individual submissions:*

ADF	Alliance Defending Freedom International (Switzerland);
Broken Chalk	Broken Chalk (The Netherlands);
Connection e.V.	Connection e.V. (Germany);
CPTI-IFOR	Conscience and Peace Tax International (Switzerland);
ECLJ	European Centre for Law and Justice (France);
HRF	Human Rights Foundation (United States of America);
JAI	Just Atonement Inc. (United States of America);
Ríos de Píe	Ríos de Píe (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
TCC	The Carter Center (United States of America);
UNITAS	Unión Nacional de Instituciones para el Trabajo de Acción Social (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia).

*Joint submissions:*

JS1	<b>Joint submission 1, submitted by:</b> Cultural Survival (Estados Unidos de América), and Qhana Pukara Kurmi (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
JS2	<b>Joint submission 2, submitted by:</b> Observatorio de Libertad

- Religiosa en América Latina – OLIRE (Países Bajos); International Institute for Religious Freedom – IIRF (Estados Unidos de América); Alianza Evangelica Mundial – WEA (Estados Unidos de América); Asociación de Evangélicos de Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS3 **Joint submission 3, submitted by:** Hombre Trans Diversos de Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); IGUAL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Raza & Igualdad (Estados Unidos de América);
- JS4 **Joint submission 4, submitted by:** Alianza por los Derechos Humanos y el Medioambiente (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Protection International (Bélgica); Frontline Defenders (Ireland);
- JS5 **Joint submission 5, submitted by:** Adelante Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alianza Libres Sin Violencia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alianza Libres Sin Violencia – Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alianza por la Solidaridad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad y la Igualdad – AMUPEI – Regional Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Afrodescendientes – ANDEMAD (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Articulación Feminista Campaña 28 de septiembre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Aguayo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Colectivo Rebeldía (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Apoyo a Familiares Víctimas de Trata y Tráfico de Personas – ASAFAVITTP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras Resiliente de Pando – AMERP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras Rurales de San José de Chiquitos – A.S.C. M.E.R.S.J.CH. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres Meretrices Organizadas – AMMOR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Promotores de Salud en Área Rural – APROSAR ORURO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Porteros Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Campaña 28 de septiembre Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Casa de la Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija – CCIMCAT (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Central Campesina Filadelfia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Central de Mujeres Indígenas Guarayas – CEMIG (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Integral de Violencia de Género – UAJMS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Juana Azurduy (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Jurídico Integral de la Mujer – CJIM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); CIBERWARMIS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); CLADEM Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo de Derechos Humanos EMPODERATE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo feminista Las Lorenzas (Ecuador); Colectivo Urbano (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes – CONBOJUV (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consorcio Cuerpo y Ciudadanía Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coordinadora de la Mujer Beni – COOMUJER Beni (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coordinadora de la Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); DIAKONIA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ECO Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Empresa Municipal Aseo Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Equality Now

(Estados Unidos de América); Equipo de Comunicación Alternativa con Mujeres – ECAM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Federación de Mujeres Juanas Azurduy (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Foro AMUPEI “Comité Ejecutivo” Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Foro Político de Mujeres – Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación ENDA El Alto (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Internet Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Kallpa (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación La Paz para el Desarrollo y Participación (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Levántate Mujer – Regional Sartasim Kullakita (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Machaqa Amawta (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Mujeres en Comunidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Voces Libres (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); GSN – FENIX Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Interculturales 4 Cañadas (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Investigación Social y Asesoramiento Legal Potosí – ISALP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Líderes con compromiso social – LICAS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Misión Internacional de Justicia – IJM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mujeres en Acción (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Nueva Esperanza ASPAHIDI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Observatorio de Derechos – Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Observatorio para la exigibilidad del derecho de las mujeres (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Oficina Jurídica de Derechos Humanos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Oficina Jurídica para la Mujer – OJM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OMI San Juan de Chiquitos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OMIP-SJ Organización indígena San Javier (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ONG Huella y Futuro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres “Adela Zamudio” (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Ramoda – OMIR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Entre Ríos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Originarias Chiquitanas de Concepción – OMIOCHC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Tibioca (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización TS Celulares Independiente (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Trabajadoras Nocturnas Bolivia – OTN – B (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OXFAM Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma de Lucha contra la Violencia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma de Mujeres por la Ciudadanía y Equidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotora Comunitaria Chuquisaca (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras Comunitarias de la Vida Sin Violencia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras Comunitarias P.C.P.V.R.G. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras Comunitarias Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras de Justicia DG (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Contra la Violencia a la Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Nacional de Promotoras Comunitarias P.V.R.G. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Nacional de Mujeres y Minería – La Paz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Universitaria Boliviana de Lucha Contra la Violencia a la Mujer – UTO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REDBOL Bolivia departamental Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Boliviana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía – REMTE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);

- Semillas Del Cambio – SEMCA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); SIESAR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación SIMP´ARISPA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar – SITRAHO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sindicato TRINIDAD – Trabajadoras Asalariadas del Hogar (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sociedad científica de estudiantes de Derecho USFX (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); TCO Turubo Este Comunidad “IPIAS” (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Yanapasñani (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6, submitted by:** Asociación de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Cultural – ADESPROC – Libertad GLBT (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de La Paz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres – CLADEM Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo Wiñay Wara Dsg (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Construir (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Instituto de Terapia e Investigación Sobre las Secuelas de la Tortura y la Violencia de Estado – ITEI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Ipas Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Libertades Laicas Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ONG Igual (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Progettomondo Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sociedad Boliviana de Ciencias Forenses (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7, submitted by:** Acción Social para el Desarrollo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alba Y Omega (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Amigos Solidaridad Contra el Abandono – ASCA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Centro Juvenil para el Desarrollo Humanos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Familias Adoptivas (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Jacha Uru (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación La Linterna (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ASOCIO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ASONGs (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Casa de la Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Socioeconómico – CEINDES (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija – CCIMCAT (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de estudios y apoyo al desarrollo laboral (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Servicios Agropecuarios Técnicos Chuquisaca – CESATC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Educativo Cultural (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Investigación, Educación, Servicios – Santa Cruz – CIES (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Salud Reproductiva Salud Integral – Cochabamba – CIES (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Ciudad Joven (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coalición Boliviana por los Derechos de niños, niñas y adolescentes (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo Urbano (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité Municipal Niña Niño Adolescente de Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité Municipal Niña Niño, Adolescente –Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité Niña Niño Adolescente – CNNA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consejo Ciudadano de la persona con discapacidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consejo Departamental de la Juventud Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consejo Municipal de la Juventud (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consorcio Cuerpo y Cuidad

Potosí – CISTAC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Cruz Roja Boliviana Filial Beni (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Delegación Episcopal Educación – CEIL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Derechos en Acción (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Distrito Scout Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Estrella Del Sur (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Familias Saludables – FAMISAL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Federación de Estudiantes de Secundaria – FES ORURO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Federación de Estudiantes de Secundaria de Pando – FES PANDO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación ALALAY (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Alquimia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Ivi Maraei “Tierra sin mal” (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Levántate Mujer – Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Levántate Mujer Sayariy Warmi – Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Little Hand (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Marista de la Solidaridad Internacional (Italia); Fundación Munasim Kullakita (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Muy Waso (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación una Brisa de Esperanza – FUBE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Voces Libres (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Grupo de trabajo en masculinidades – GTM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); INFANTE – Promoción Integral de la Mujer y la Infancia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Jóvenes Buscando Oportunidades Diferentes – RED JUBOD (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Jóvenes sin Límites dejando Huellas San Ramón – J.S.L.D.H. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Jóvenes Unidos Crearemos Sueños y Oportunidades – J.U.C.S.O. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Juventud unida buscando ser escuchada – JUBE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); La Linterna – Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mama Canguro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Misión Internacional de Justicia – IJM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Observatorio de Justicia Voces Libres (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ONG Realidades (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización Vivir Juntos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ORNAT’s (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plan Internacional (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma Boliviana de Adolescentes y Jóvenes por los Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma de Investigación y formación especializada (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma PEA Beni (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Progettomondo Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Programa Nino Niña Adolescente Buen Pastor (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); PSINERGIA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Punto Joven (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red De Adolescentes Preparados y Luchando Por La Igualdad De Género – RED RAP-ALIG (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Adolescentes y Jóvenes Atrévete (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Jóvenes el TORNO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Líderes de Calamarca – RELCA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Lideres por la Democracia y el Desarrollo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Líderes y Lideresas de Sica Sica – RELSI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Lideres y Lideresas TÚ DECIDES POTOSÍ (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Juventud Unida de Patacamaya (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Nacional de Líderes y Lideresas TU DECIDES (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Niños Niñas

JS8

Adolescentes Trabajadores – LINIATS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red – Poder Juvenil Transformando el Mundo – P.J.T.M (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Regional Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Regional Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red TU DECIDES – El Alto (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides Riberalta (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Viva – LIVISE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Save the Children (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Scouts Junín (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Siembra Juventud Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sociedad San José (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Wayna Ajayu (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Wiñay Pacha – Tiempo de Crecer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);

**Joint submission 8, submitted by:** Asociación de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Cultural – ADESPROC Libertad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asamblea de Jóvenes Diversos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Adultos Mayores LGBTI – Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Adultos Mayores LGBTI – CBBA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres Trans – BENI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ASOTRANS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Casa TRANS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Chicas Les Unidas Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo DSG – Trinidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo DSG Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo DSG San Joaquín (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo GLBT del Sur (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TGLB Trinidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Redbol (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB-SC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité de poblaciones Claves (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coordinadora LGBTIQ de Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Divergencia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Igualdad LGBT (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Manodiversa (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación REDVIHDA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo G-MEND (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Grupo de trabajo en Masculinidades – Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Hombres Trans Diversos Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Hombres Trans Diversos La Paz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Juventudes TLGB (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); L.B. Sayariy (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); LESVOZ Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Metamorfosis (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Movimiento de las Diversidades Sexuales (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Movimiento Trans Feminista (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mujeres Trans Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); NG J.U.P.I.A.S. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ONG Igual (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OTRAF Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Población de Mujeres Trans de SC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Población de Mujeres Trans SC FACE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de hombres Gay y Bisexuales Positivos de Bolivia – RED HGB+; Red Nacional de Personas Viviendo con VIH y SIDA Bolivia – REDBOL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red TU

- DECIDES La Paz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REDBOL – Filial Chuquisaca (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REDBOL Tarija RedLac (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REDBOL Trinidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Trans Red de Bolivia – Regional Cochabamba Red TREBOL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Transversidades Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Vivo En Positivo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9, submitted by:** Fundación InternetBolivia.org (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Derechos Digitales (Chile);
- JS10 **Joint submission 10, submitted by:** Fundación Marista por la Solidaridad Internacional – FMSI (Italia); Edmund Rice International – ERI (Irlanda); Movimiento Franciscano Justicia, Paz e Integridad de la Creación (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Justicia, Paz e Integridad de la Creación – Conferencia Boliviana de Religiosos – JPIC CBR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Defensa del Niño Internacional Bolivia – DNI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia – CEDIB (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Instituto de Investigación de la Facultad de Humanidades de la Universidad Autónoma Gabriel René Moreno – UAGRM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Carrera de Ciencias de la Educación de la Universidad Mayor de San Simón (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Ñañope (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Apoyo a Familiares Víctimas de Trata y Tráfico de Personas – ASAFVITTP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Hombres Nuevos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Jubileo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Eclesial Pan-Amazónica – REPAM Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11, submitted by:** ABOMENAT – FEDEMETRA Medicina Tradicional (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Acción Social para el Desarrollo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ACONTRAVIA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Control Social – ACOVICRUZ (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Adelante Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Cultural Libertad – ADESPROC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ALBA Y OMEGA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alianza Defensores de Derechos Humanos Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alianza Libres Sin Violencia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alianza Libres Sin Violencia – Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alianza Libres Sin Violencia – Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alianza por la Solidaridad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Alza tu voz para que nadie se quede atrás (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Amigos Solidaridad Contra el Abandono – ASCA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Articulación de Mujeres por la Equidad y la Igualdad – AMUPEI Regional Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Nacional de Mujeres Afrodescendientes – ANDEMAD (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos – APDH PD (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Articulación Feminista Campaña 28 de septiembre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asamblea de Jóvenes Diversos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos – Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Sordos de La Paz – ASORPAZ (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Aguayo (Estado Plurinacional de



Bolivia); Asociación Centro Juvenil para el Desarrollo Humano (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Colectivo Rebellía (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Comunitaria Distrito 5 (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Adultos Mayores LGBTI – CBBA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Adultos Mayores LGBTI – Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Apoyo a Familiares Víctimas de Trata y Tráfico de Personas – ASAFAVITTP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Familias Adoptivas (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras Resiliente de Pando – AMERP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres Emprendedoras Rurales de San José de Chiquitos – A.S.C. M.E.R.S.J.CH. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres Meretrices Organizadas – AMMOR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Mujeres Trans – Beni (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de padres y familiares con Síndrome de Down (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de personas Ciegas el Acre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Personas con Discapacidad – DIVERTAD (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Personas Trans de La Paz – ASOTRANS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Porteros Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación de Promotores de Salud en Área Rural – APROSAR Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Jacha Uru (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación La Linterna (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Nacional de Periodistas de Bolivia – ANPB (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ASOCIO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ASONGs (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ASUNCAMI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Cambia Tu Mundo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Campaña 28 de septiembre Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Campaña Boliviana por el Derecho a la Educación – CBDE – La Paz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Campaña Boliviana por el Derecho a la Educación – CBDE – Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Capacitación y Derechos Ciudadanos – CDC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Casa De La Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Casa Trans (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Católicas por el Derecho a Decidir – CDD (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Central Campesina Filadelfia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Central de Mujeres Indígenas Guarayas – CEMIG (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Afro boliviano para el Desarrollo Integral y Comunitario – CADIC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Capacitación e Investigación de la Mujer Campesina de Tarija – CCIMCAT (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Capacitación y Servicio para la Integración de la mujer – CECASEM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia – CEDIB (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Estudios y Apoyo al Desarrollo Laboral – CEADL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo Económico – CEINDES (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Promoción de la Mujer Gregoria Apaza – CPMGA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Promoción y Salud Integral – CEPROSI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Servicios Agropecuarios Técnicos Chuquisaca – CESATCH (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Educativo Cultural (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Integral de Violencia de

Género – UAJMS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Juana Azurduy (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro Jurídico Integral de la Mujer – CJIM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Chicas Les Unidas Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); CIBERWARMIS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Investigación, Educación, Servicios – CIES – Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Salud Reproductiva Salud Integral – CIES – Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Ciudad Joven (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Ciudadanía (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); CLADEM Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Club de Leones Yacuiba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Club Planeta (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coalición Boliviana por los Derechos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); CODEAMPO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo de Derechos Humanos Empoderate (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo de Derechos Humanos Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo DSG – Trinidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo DSG Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo DSG San Joaquín (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo feminista Las Lorenzas (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo GLBT del Sur (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo Jenecheru (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo Plurales (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TGLB – Trinidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB / REDBOL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo TLGB-SC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo Urbano (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité de Poblaciones Claves (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité Ecológico Departamental de Chuquisaca (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité Municipal Niña, Niño Adolescente de Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité Municipal Niña, Niño, Adolescente –Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comité Niño, Niña Adolescente – CNNA – Trinidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Comunidad de Derechos Humanos – CDH (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); CONAFRO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consejo Ciudadano de la persona con discapacidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consejo Departamental de la Juventud Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consejo Municipal de Adulto Mayor Potosí – COMAMPO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consejo Municipal de la Juventud (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consorcio Boliviano de Juventudes – CONBOJUV (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consorcio Cuerpo y Ciudadanía Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Consorcio Cuerpo y Ciudad Potosí – CISTAC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); COOMUJER Beni (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coordinadora de la Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coordinadora LGBTIQ de Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Cruz Roja Boliviana Filial Beni (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Delegación Episcopal Educación – CEIL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Departamento de Interacción Social de Medicina – DISMED (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Derechos en Acción (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); DIAKONIA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Distrito Scout Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ECO Comunicación (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ECO Tarija (Estado

Plurinacional de Bolivia); Empresa Municipal Aseo Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Equality Now (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Equipo de Comunicación Alternativa con Mujeres – ECAM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Estrella Del Sur (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Familias Saludables – FAMISAL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Federación de Estudiantes de Secundaria – FES ORURO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Federación de Estudiantes de Secundaria de Pando – FES PANDO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Federación de Mujeres Juanas Azurduy (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); FEDJUVE representantes Distrito 5 (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); FENACIEBO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); FENATRAHOB (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Foro AMUPEI “Comité Ejecutivo” Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Foro Político de Mujeres – Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); FRATER (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación ALALAY (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Alquimia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación CONSTRUIR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Divergencia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación ENDA El Alto (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Esperanza Desarrollo y Dignidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Habitat Verde (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Igualdad LGBT (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Internet Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Ivi Maraëi “Tierra sin mal” (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Kallpa (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación La Paz para el Desarrollo y Participación (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Levántate Mujer – Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Levántate Mujer – Regional Sartasim Kullakita (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Levántate Mujer Sayariy Warmi – Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Little Hand (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Machaqa Amawta (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Manodiversa (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Marista de la Solidaridad Internacional (Italia); Fundación Microjusticia Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Mujeres en Comunidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Munasim Kullakita (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Muy Waso (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación REDVIHDA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación una Brisa de Esperanza – FUBE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Fundación Voces Libres (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); G. MEND (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Grupo de trabajo en Masculinidades – COCHABAMBA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Grupo de trabajo en masculinidades (GTM) (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); GSN – FENIX Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Hombres de Paz – FVL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Hombres Trans Diversos Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Hombres Trans Diversos La Paz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); INFANTE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Instituto de Terapia e Investigación – ITEI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Instituto para el Desarrollo Humano (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Interculturales 4 Cañadas (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Investigación Social y Asesoramiento Legal Potosí – ISALP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); IPAS Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Jóvenes Buscando Oportunidades Diferentes – RED JUBOD (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);

Jóvenes sin Límites Dejando Huellas San Ramón J.S.L.D.H. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Jóvenes Unidos Crearemos Sueños y Oportunidades J.U.C.S.O. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Juventud unida buscando ser escuchada – JUBE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Junta de Participación y Control Social (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Juventudes TLGB (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); KAAIJAYU GYBN Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); L.B. Sayariy (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); La Linterna – Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); LESVOZ Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Levantemos Nuestras Voces (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Libertades LAICAS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Lideres con compromiso social – LICAS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mama Canguro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mano Diversa (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Marie Stopes Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Metamorfosis Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Misión Internacional de Justicia – IJM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Movimiento de las Diversidades Sexuales (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Movimiento Trans Feminista (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mujeres en Acción (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mujeres por la Amazonia de Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mujeres Trans-Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); NG J.U.P.I.A.S. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Nueva Esperanza ASPAHIDI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Ñande Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Observatorio de Derechos – Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Observatorio de Justicia Voces Libres (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Observatorio para la Exigibilidad del Derecho de las Mujeres (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Oficina Jurídica de Derechos Humanos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Oficina Jurídica para la Mujer – OJM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OMESPRO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OMI San Juan de Chiquitos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización indígena San Javier – OMIP-SJ (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ONG Huella y Futuro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ONG Igual (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ONG LIDER (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ONG Realidades (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres “Adela Zamudio” (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Ramoda – OMIR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Entre Ríos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Indígenas Originarias Chiquitanas de Concepción – OMIOCHC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización de Mujeres Tibioca (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización TS Celulares Independiente (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización Vivir Juntos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); ORNAT’s (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OTN – B (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OTRAF Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); OXFAM Bolivia; Pastoral Carcelaria (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plan Internacional Bolivia; Plataforma Boliviana de Adolescentes y Jóvenes por los derechos sexuales y derechos reproductivos (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma de Investigación y formación especializada (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma de Lucha contra la Violencia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma de Mujeres por la Ciudadanía y Equidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma PEA Beni (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Población de Mujeres Trans de SC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Población de

Mujeres Trans SC FACE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Profesionales Bolivianos al Servicio – PROBOS IJM (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Progettomondo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Programa Niño Niña Adolescente Buen Pastor (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras Comunitarias Chuquisaca (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras Comunitarias de la Vida Sin Violencia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras Comunitarias P.C.P.V.R.G. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras Comunitarias Pando (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Promotoras de Justicia DG (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Psinergia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Punto Joven (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Radio Alternativa Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red – Rap – Alig (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Chuxña Ajayu (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Contra la Violencia a la Mujer (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Adolescentes y Jóvenes Atrévete (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de hombres Gay y Bisexuales Positivos de Bolivia – RED HGB+ (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Jóvenes el Torno (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Líderes de Calamarca – RELCA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Lideres por la Democracia y el Desarrollo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Líderes y Lideresas de Sica Sica – RELSI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Lideres y Lideresas Tú Decides Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Mujeres Activistas Tdad R.M.A.T (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); RED HABITAT (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Juvenil de Economía Circular (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Juventud Unida de Patacamaya (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Nacional de Líderes Tu Decides (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Nacional de Mujeres y Minería – La Paz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Nacional de Mujeres y Minería – Reg. Oruro (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Nacional de Personas viviendo con VIH y SIDA Bolivia – REDBOL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Nacional de Promotoras Comunitarias P.V.R.G. (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Niños Niñas Adolescentes Trabajadores – LINIATS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red – Poder Juvenil Transformando el Mundo – P.J.T.M (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Regional ORURO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Regional Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides – Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides El Alto (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides La Paz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides Riberalta (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Tú Decides Sucre (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Universitaria Boliviana de Lucha Contra la Violencia a la Mujer – UTO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); RED VIVA – LIVISE (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REDBOL – Filial Chuquisaca (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REDBOL departamental Potosí (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REDBOL Tarija RedLac (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REDBOL Trinidad (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); REMTE (Red Boliviana de Mujeres Transformando la Economía) (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); RENACC – Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Salvaginas Colectiva Ecofeminista (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Save the Children (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Scouts Junín (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Semilla del Cambio (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Semillas Del

- Cambio – SEMCA – Cochabamba (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Siembra Juventud Tarija (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); SIESAR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); SIMP´ARISPA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sindicato de Trabajadoras del Hogar – SITRAHO (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sindicato TRINIDAD – Trabajadoras Asalariadas del Hogar (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sociedad científica de estudiantes de Derecho USFX (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Sociedad San José (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Turubo Este Comunidad – TCO IPIAS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Trans-Red de Bolivia Regional Cochabamba – Red TREBOL (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Transversidades Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); U.E. Aniceto Arce Nocturno (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); UNITAS (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Veeduría Ciudadana de los Derechos Humanos Santa Cruz (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Vivo En Positivo (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Wayna Ajayu (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Wiñay Pacha (Tiempo de Crecer) (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Yanapasiñani (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12, submitted by:** Fundación Manodiversa (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); The Power LGBTI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Trans de Bolivia – Trebol (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13, submitted by:** ONG Igual (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red de Litigantes LGBTI de Las Americas (Colombia); Iniciativas por los Derechos Sexuales (Switzerland);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14, submitted by:** Red Feminista de Juventudes de Bolivia – RedJuFem (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asociación Colectivo Rebeldía – CR (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Articulación Feminista Campaña 28 de Septiembre por la Despenalización del Aborto en Bolivia – AF C-28 (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Plataforma de Lucha Contra la Violencia hacia las Mujeres – PLCV (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Organización Regional de Mujeres Indígenas Chiquitanas – ORMICH (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15, submitted by:** Asociación Civil de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Cultural Libertad – ADESPROC (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Red Sin Violencia LGBTI (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16, submitted by:** Alianza por los Derechos Humanos y el Medioambiente – ADHMA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coordinadora Nacional de Defensa de los Territorios Indígenas Originarios Campesinos y Áreas Protegidas – CONTIOCAP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia – CEDIB (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17, submitted by:** Alianza por los Derechos Humanos y el Medioambiente – ADHMA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Asamblea Permanente de Derechos Humanos de La Paz – APDH LP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Mancomunidad de Comunidades Indígenas de los Ríos Beni, Tuichi y Quiquibey (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18, submitted by:** Alianza por los Derechos Humanos y el Medioambiente – ADHMA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coordinadora Nacional de Defensa de los Territorios Indígenas Originarios Campesinos y Áreas Protegidas – CONTIOCAP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia – CEDIB

JS19 (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Colectivo Salvaginas (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); **Joint submission 19, submitted by:** Alianza por los Derechos Humanos y el Medioambiente – ADHMA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Coordinadora Nacional de Defensa de los Territorios Indígenas Originarios Campesinos y Áreas Protegidas – CONTIOCAP (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Centro de Documentación e Información Bolivia – CEDIB (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia); Productividad Biosfera Medio Ambiente – PROBIOMA (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia).

*National human rights institution:*

DPB

Defensoría del Pueblo del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia).

*Regional intergovernmental organization(s):*

CIDH

Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos (Estados Unidos de América).

- <sup>3</sup> DPB, pp. 4 and 6.  
<sup>4</sup> DPB, p. 7.  
<sup>5</sup> DPB, p. 5.  
<sup>6</sup> DPB, p. 7.  
<sup>7</sup> DPB, p. 5.  
<sup>8</sup> DPB, pp. 1–2 and 5.  
<sup>9</sup> DBP, pp. 1 and 2.  
<sup>10</sup> DBP, p. 2.  
<sup>11</sup> DPB, p. 4.  
<sup>12</sup> DBP, p. 3.  
<sup>13</sup> DPB, pp. 3–4.  
<sup>14</sup> DPB, pp. 4 and 6.  
<sup>15</sup> TCC, p.3; JS9, p. 3; and JS10, p. 4. See also JS11, p. 1; and JS12, p. 1.  
<sup>16</sup> JS4, p. 4.  
<sup>17</sup> JS5, p. 1. See also JS7, p. 1.  
<sup>18</sup> CPTI-IFOR, p. 5.  
<sup>19</sup> JS16, p. 3.  
<sup>20</sup> JS13, p. 3.  
<sup>21</sup> JS5, p. 1; JS11, p. 1; and JS13, p. 3.  
<sup>22</sup> JS6, p. 8.  
<sup>23</sup> JS9, p. 12.  
<sup>24</sup> JS11, p. 1. See also JS9, p. 16.  
<sup>25</sup> JS11, p. 2. See also TCC, pp. 6–7.  
<sup>26</sup> JS5, p. 2.  
<sup>27</sup> JS18, p. 3.  
<sup>28</sup> TCC, p. 6. See also JS8, p. 1; JS11, p.15; and JS12, p. 3.  
<sup>29</sup> JS3, p. 7; JS8, p. 3; JS11, p.16; JS12, p.10; and JS13, p. 6. See also JS15, p. 7.  
<sup>30</sup> JS11, p. 4.  
<sup>31</sup> JS6, p. 5. See also JS11, p. 5.  
<sup>32</sup> HRF, pp. 3–6; and 12–16.  
<sup>33</sup> JS6, pp. 6 and 7. See also JS11, p. 4.  
<sup>34</sup> JS6, p. 9.  
<sup>35</sup> JS6, p. 9.  
<sup>36</sup> JS11, p. 4. See also JS6, p. 10.  
<sup>37</sup> JS11, p. 4.  
<sup>38</sup> JS6, p. 11.  
<sup>39</sup> CIDH, p.3. See also JS16, pp. 5 and 19; Ríos de Píe, pp. 2–4; and HRF, p. 11.  
<sup>40</sup> JS16, p. 5.  
<sup>41</sup> JS16, pp. 5–9; and HRF, pp. 7–8. See also JS11, p. 3; and Ríos de Píe, p. 2.  
<sup>42</sup> JS16, pp. 9 and 10. See also HRF, pp. 7–8 and Ríos de Píe, p. 2.  
<sup>43</sup> JS11, pp. 3 and 4. See also JS16, pp. 11 and 12.  
<sup>44</sup> JS7, p. 5; JS16, pp. 19–20; and Ríos de Píe, p. 12. See also CIDH, pp. 5–6.  
<sup>45</sup> CIDH, p.3.  
<sup>46</sup> JS15, pp. 5 and 6. See also JS3, p. 7; JS6, p. 14; JS8, pp. 4–6; and JS13, p. 6.  
<sup>47</sup> JS8, p. 6.  
<sup>48</sup> JS11, p. 6.

- <sup>49</sup> JS4, pp. 21 and 22.  
<sup>50</sup> UNITAS, p.4.  
<sup>51</sup> HRF, p. 11–12. See also UNITAS, pp. 2 and 3.  
<sup>52</sup> JS4, pp.4 and 20.  
<sup>53</sup> JS1, pp. 8–10. See also JS4, pp.10–11 and 15–16.  
<sup>54</sup> JS11, p. 8.  
<sup>55</sup> JS4, p. 22; JS11, p. 8; Ríos de Píe, p. 12. See also JS13, p. 7; and UNITAS, pp. 5–6.  
<sup>56</sup> JS2, p. 9–11.  
<sup>57</sup> TCC, pp. 4 and 5. See also UNITAS, pp. 2 and 3.  
<sup>58</sup> JS9, p. 15, and JS11, p. 6.  
<sup>59</sup> JS16, p. 20. See also JS11, p. 8.  
<sup>60</sup> TCC, p.5.  
<sup>61</sup> JS9, pp. 15 and 16.  
<sup>62</sup> JS6, p. 4; and JS9, p. 2.  
<sup>63</sup> TCC, p. 5.  
<sup>64</sup> JS5, pp. 14 and 15. See also TCC, pp. 5 and 6.  
<sup>65</sup> JS3, p. 8; and JS13, p. 7.  
<sup>66</sup> CPTI-IFOR, p. 1. See also Connection e.V, p. 7.  
<sup>67</sup> CPTI-IFOR, pp. 1 and 3; and JS2, pp. 6–7. See also Connection, p. 4.  
<sup>68</sup> Connection e.V, p. 6. See also JS2, p. 11; and CPTI-IFOR, p. 6.  
<sup>69</sup> JS9, pp. 12, 13 and 14–15.  
<sup>70</sup> JS3, p. 12; JS8, p. 7; JS11, p. 16; and JS13, p. 9. See also JS12, p.7.  
<sup>71</sup> JS3, pp. 9–10.  
<sup>72</sup> JS11, p.16. See also JS12, p. 9; JS13, p. 10; and JS15, p. 7.  
<sup>73</sup> JS8, p. 4; and JS13, p. 10. See also JS3, p. 12.; JS12, p. 9; and JS15, p. 7.  
<sup>74</sup> JS5, p. 5.  
<sup>75</sup> JS7, p. 7. See also JS11, p. 7.  
<sup>76</sup> JS11, p. 7.  
<sup>77</sup> JS7, p. 7.  
<sup>78</sup> ECLJ, pp. 4 and 5. See also JS7, pp. 7 and 8.  
<sup>79</sup> Broken Chalk, p. 8.  
<sup>80</sup> JS5, p.4.  
<sup>81</sup> JS11, p. 9.  
<sup>82</sup> JS11, p. 9.  
<sup>83</sup> JS5, p. 4.  
<sup>84</sup> JS10, p. 8.  
<sup>85</sup> JS8, p. 11. See also JS12, p. 5.  
<sup>86</sup> JS5, pp. 4 and 5.  
<sup>87</sup> JS11, p. 11.  
<sup>88</sup> CIDH, p. 5.  
<sup>89</sup> JS11, p. 11.  
<sup>90</sup> JS11, p. 11.  
<sup>91</sup> JS7, p. 10.  
<sup>92</sup> JS11, p. 11.  
<sup>93</sup> JAI, pp. 2 and 7.  
<sup>94</sup> JS17, pp. 13–14; and JS18, pp. 8–13.  
<sup>95</sup> JS5, p. 14; JS7, pp. 8 and 10; and JS14, pp. 1, 3 and 4. See also JS3, pp. 12 and 13; JS12, pp. 9 and 10; and JS13, p. 12.  
<sup>96</sup> JS5, p. 12  
<sup>97</sup> JS7, p. 10.  
<sup>98</sup> JS11, p.10.  
<sup>99</sup> JS5, pp. 11 and 12; and JS11, p.10.  
<sup>100</sup> JS5, p. 12.  
<sup>101</sup> JS11, pp.10 and 11. See also JS6, p. 12; and JS14, p. 4.  
<sup>102</sup> JS14, p. 5. See also JS12, p. 9.  
<sup>103</sup> JS5, p. 13. See also JS7, pp. 9 and 10, and JS12, p.10; and JS14, p. 7.  
<sup>104</sup> ECLJ, pp. 2, 3–4 and 5.  
<sup>105</sup> JS13, pp. 9 and 12; and JS3, pp. 12 and 13.  
<sup>106</sup> JS13, p. 12.  
<sup>107</sup> JS8, p. 11.  
<sup>108</sup> Broken Chalk, pp. 4 and 7–8.  
<sup>109</sup> JS11, p. 10.  
<sup>110</sup> JS10, p. 6.



- <sup>111</sup> ADF, pp. 3–4.  
<sup>112</sup> JS5, p. 14; and JS14, p. 9. See also JS11, p. 10.  
<sup>113</sup> JS11, p.15. See also Broken Chalk, p. 5.  
<sup>114</sup> JS7, pp. 2, 5–6.  
<sup>115</sup> JS13, p. 13.  
<sup>116</sup> JS2, p. 11. See also ADF, pp. 3–4.  
<sup>117</sup> JAI, pp. 1–6 and 7.  
<sup>118</sup> JS19, pp. 3, 5–6 and 10–12.  
<sup>119</sup> Ríos de Píe, pp. 4 and 8.  
<sup>120</sup> JS11, p. 3.  
<sup>121</sup> CIDH, p. 6.  
<sup>122</sup> JS18, pp. 18 and 19.  
<sup>123</sup> JS17, pp. 3–5, 7 and 8.  
<sup>124</sup> JS18, p. 18; and JS11, p. 13. See also JS17, pp. 15–16.  
<sup>125</sup> JS11, p. 14. See also CIDH, p. 3.  
<sup>126</sup> JS5, pp. 2–3. See also JS11, p. 14.  
<sup>127</sup> JS5, pp. 5, 8 and 9. See also JS6, p. 13; JS7, pp. 5 and 6; JS9, p. 15; JS10, p. 9; and JS11, p. 14.  
<sup>128</sup> JS9, p. 15. See also JS5, p. 11; and JS10, p. 9.  
<sup>129</sup> JS9, p. 15.  
<sup>130</sup> JS10, p. 9.  
<sup>131</sup> JS7, p. 3.  
<sup>132</sup> JS8, p. 3. See also JS13, p. 11.  
<sup>133</sup> JS7, p. 2.  
<sup>134</sup> JS6, p. 13; JS7, p. 6; and JS14, p. 9.  
<sup>135</sup> JS6, p. 13. See also JS5, p. 12; and JS7, p. 6  
<sup>136</sup> Broken Chalk, pp. 7 and 8.  
<sup>137</sup> JS7, pp. 12–13.  
<sup>138</sup> JS5, pp. 5 and 9.  
<sup>139</sup> CPTI-IFOR, p. 5. Connection e.V, p. 7.  
<sup>140</sup> CPTI-IFOR, p. 6; and Connection e.V, p.6.  
<sup>141</sup> Broken Chalk, pp. 5–6 and 8.  
<sup>142</sup> JS11, pp. 15–16. See also Broken Chalk, p. 8.  
<sup>143</sup> JS1, p. 3.  
<sup>144</sup> JS10, p. 10.  
<sup>145</sup> JS11, p. 13.  
<sup>146</sup> JS1, pp. 2 and 5–8.  
<sup>147</sup> JS18, pp. 16–17 and 18; and JS10, p. 10. See also JS1, pp. 3–4.  
<sup>148</sup> JS18, p. 18.  
<sup>149</sup> JS1, p. 12; JS2, p. 11; JS10, p. 11; JS11, p. 13; and JS17, p. 16.  
<sup>150</sup> JS2, p. 4.  
<sup>151</sup> JS8, p. 2; and JS13, pp. 3 and 8–9. See also JS11, pp. 15–16.  
<sup>152</sup> JS8, p. 3.  
<sup>153</sup> JS12, p. 3. See also JS3, p. 6; and JS8, pp. 6 and 7.  
<sup>154</sup> JS13, p. 6.  
<sup>155</sup> JS15, p. 7.  
<sup>156</sup> JS3, p. 5.  
<sup>157</sup> JS11, p.16.
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